

DIAGNOSTIC LAPAROSCOPY Finding of Formal Laparoscopy

Laparoscopy started by inserting the telescope via periumbilical port, inspecting all the abdominal viscera. Some time we need to put second trocar for insertion of holding and grasping forceps or retractor, biopsy forceps, irrigation or suction head. When changed to therapeutic another trocar may be inserted for completion of the procedure.



**Showing carcinomatosis of the
interior of the abdominal wall**

**DIAGNOSTIC
LAPAROSCOPY**

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Showing carcinomatosis of the interior of the abdominal wall



Showing carcinomatosis with adhesion of omentum to liver secondary



Showing carcinomatosis of the interior of the abdominal wall



Showing adhesions of the omentum, with liver and parities



Showing ascites



Showing dilated veins on the hepatic flexure



Showing secondary (metastasis) in the liver



Showing secondary (metastasis) in the liver



**Showing acutely inflamed
gallbladder**



**Showing varicose veins in the wall
of the gallbladder**



**Showing dilated veins, one in the
center 7mm in diameter (Portal
Hypertension)**



Showing normal liver



Showing plication with chromic catgut



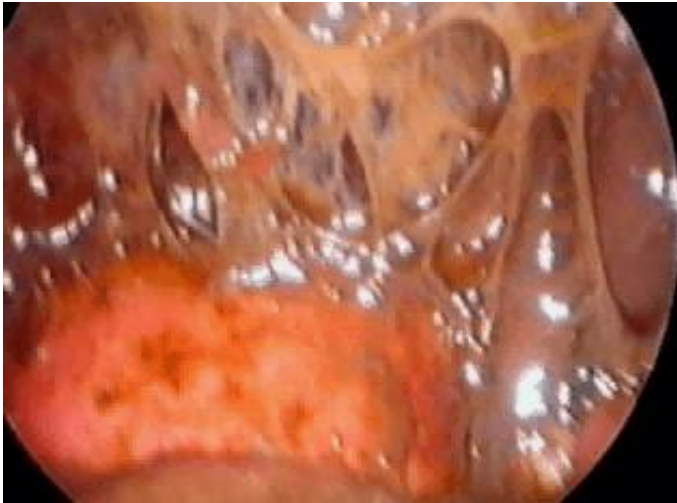
Showing Graham patch of omentum put on the perforated Ulcer



Showing perforated duodenal ulcer



Showing bile coming out from perforated duodenal ulcer



Showing severe adhesions



Showing inflamed appendix



Showing completion of Graham patch and plication



Showing severe adhesion between loops of bowel



Showing suppurative appendicitis



Showing inflamed appendix



Showing gangrenous appendix



Showing normal appendix



Showing normal left ovary



Showing blood in cul de sac



Showing Para-ovarian cyst



Showing gravid uterus



Showing contents o the cyst of previous picture



Showing Ruptured Ectopic tubal pregnancy



Showing right oviduct with large ovary



Showing Ruptured right ovarian follicular cyst (same patient of previous picture)



Showing right hydrosalpinx



Showing Endometriosis in the peritoneum



Showing Endometriosis on the left ovary



Showing taking biopsy by electrocautery from the liver



Showing biopsy sample from the liver

BIOPSY

Laparoscopy allows direct examination of large portions of the surface area of the liver, gallbladder, spleen, peritoneum, and pelvic organs.

The addition of directed biopsy increases diagnostic accuracy.. Despite the advent of newer

imaging techniques (e.g., computerized tomography, ultrasonography, magnetic resonance imaging), with Fine needle biopsy capability, laparoscopy remains a valuable tool when appropriately applied in a thoughtful diagnostic plan. When clinically indicated, even when body imaging methods are negative, laparoscopy can provide more accurate and definitive diagnostic and staging information.



Showing taking pinch biopsy from a liver mass

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Showing taking Lymph node biopsy from porta hepatis